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in book ix shows too plainly a desire to save space. The wisdom of including Livy's patriotic digression on the rise of the drama may be doubted, especially if it means later on the exclusion of his important account of the Fabian policy. In the third decade again the selections do not always seem well managed. There is no selection from book xxiii to prepare us for the fall of Capua in xxvi; something of Scipio's plan to carry the war into Africa would have fittingly introduced us to Hannibal's departure from Italy and the meeting with Scipio in Africa. One misses also xxviii. 12, as a desirable supplement to xxi. 4.

With reference to other points, it may be stated in fairness that good traditions for the most part have been followed in constituting the text. The form *secuntur* in ix. 17. 9; 18. 17 is surely an oversight in an edition in which critical readings are in no wise discussed. Misprints, however, occur but rarely. The notes in the main are clear, though the translations they contain are sometimes rather unusual; for example, "to have contributed myself a man's part to the record" (praef. 3). On *forte quaedam divinitus* (i. 4. 4) a philosophical discussion need hardly be suggested; *nautarum* (xxi. 28. 2) is given a forced interpretation in making it refer to the natives. Grammatical principles are usually cited in full and Livian usage has been very well brought out; but when a grammar has been cited, it seems an error to cite only Professor Lane's.

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New Greek Prose Composition. By F. E. WOODRUFF. Boston: Sibley & Co., 1905. Pp. viii + 128. \$0.90.

A revised edition of the book of 1891, substituting for the work based on *Anabasis* iii a set of lessons composed of separate sentences illustrating the essential syntactical usages more systematically. As Part i contains exercises based on *Anabasis* i and ii for use in connection with the daily reading, the book unites the two systems of instruction. It is a convenient little book for first- and second-year preparatory work.

A. G. L.